

NORTH COTSWOLD RURAL DISTRICT.



A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

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F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 3 7 .

P U B L I C H E A L T H S T A F F .

Medical Officer of Health Stephen Knight M.B., B.S.,
(Whole time, Combined Districts) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Commenced duties
1st April, 1937

Sanitary Inspector J. E. Busfield, Testamur Institution
of Municipal and County Engineers.
Certificated Sanitary Inspector.
Certificated Meat & Foods Inspector.
Sanitary Science Certificate

Additional Sanitary
Inspectors G. D. Forder, Certificated Sanitary
Inspector. Resigned June, 1937

H. Parkes, Certificated Sanitary
Inspector. Appointed July, 1937

Temporary Additional .. K. L. Spence, Certificated Sanitary
Sanitary Inspector Inspector. Appointed March, 1937

Pupil Assistant C. Foden.

C O U N C I L O F F I C E S ,

M O R E T O N - I N - M A R S H ,

G L O S .

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10. 11. 1950

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE

RURAL DISTRICT OF NORTH COTSWOLD

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the North Cotswold Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Dugdale and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances for 1937.

The year has been a very healthy one for the district as will be gathered from the Vital Statistics and comments thereon.

Housing work has occupied a large proportion of the time of the Health Officers in an effort to complete the building programme for the rehousing of overcrowded families and those living in unfit houses, before December 31st, 1938, when a change in the rate of subsidy takes place. Difficulty in obtaining suitable sites has caused delay in several cases.

On the 1st October, the Public Health Act, 1936 came into force. Section 269 of this Act contains some entirely new legislation of great importance to a rural district such as the North Cotswold area. The section authorises the Council to Control holiday camping and directs them to grant licences where land is used for this purpose in excess of 42 consecutive days, or 60 days in any 12 consecutive months.

Camping is a very excellent and invigourating form of holiday, but rudimentary requirements in regard to water supply and sanitation must be complied with. The conditions attached to the licence are directed to this end and will be of benefit to the camper and public alike.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Jameson, who was your Medical Officer of Health until April, 1937. His zeal and enthusiasm on behalf of the public health had produced a highly organised and efficient Health Department.

As a newcomer, I take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Council for their constant co-operation and the staff for their willing collaboration.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT.

June, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health.

S E C T I O N A .

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	86,218
Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population, mid 1937	15,220
Population Census 1931	15,764
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books	4,870
Rateable Value	£64,785
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£260

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE.</u>
Legitimate	211	117	94.
Illegitimate	11	7	4.
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			14. 6

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	8	2	6.
Rate per 1,000 total (live and Still) births			35

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
	227	105	122
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			14.9
(Comparability Factor	0.81)		
(Corrected Death Rate (14.9 x 0.81)			13.4)

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES:

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and Still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	0	Nil.
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	0	Nil.
Total Maternal Deaths	0	Nil.

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All infants per 1,000 live births	49.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	40.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegiti- mate live births	182

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<u>DEATHS</u> from Cancer (all ages)	36
" " Measles (all ages)	0
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for mid 1937 was 15,220 a decrease of 150 from his estimate for the previous year.

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of live births was 222 as against 235 for 1936. The birth rate was 14.6 as compared with 14.9 for the Country as a whole.

The continuous decline in the birth rate is a feature which is common throughout the Country. The size of the population is maintained for the present by more people living on into old age, but fewer potential parents are being born and a decline in population is to be expected.

DEATH RATE.

There were 227 deaths of persons ordinarily resident in this area giving a death rate of 14.9 as compared with a death rate of 12.4 for England and Wales.

However, for purposes of comparison, the recorded death rate 14.9 should be multiplied by the Comparability Factor which, for this area is 0.81, giving a corrected death rate of 13.4.

The corrected death rate 13.4 is the death rate which would have occurred had the age and sex distribution of the district been the same as that of the country as a whole.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rate was 49.5 or 49 children out of every 1,000 born died before reaching the age of one year.

The infantile mortality rate for this area is much better than that for the Country as a whole, that rate being 58.

There were a total 11 deaths amongst the infants; four being due to epidemic infectious illnesses and four occurring in the neo-natal period or first four weeks of life.

One of the notable features in the health of the people during the present century has been the progressive decline in infantile mortality. The decrease is due to the care taken of the infant and his food, leading to the rarity now-a-days of such diseases as summer diarrhoea.

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These measures make themselves felt after the first month of life and deaths occurring in this period are closely associated with the death or illness of the mother.

The neo-natal mortality has not declined in proportion to the infantile mortality. Measures for the care of the mother in childbirth will have a corresponding favourable effect on the neo-natal mortality.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during the year as compared with one during 1936. The death or chronic ill-health of the mother following childbirth is much less frequent where there is regular antenatal care and readily available skilled supervision during the confinement.

CANCER.

Deaths from cancer and other forms of malignant disease amounted to 36, or 15% of the total deaths. The corresponding number for 1936 was 33 deaths.

The 36 cancer deaths give a crude mortality rate of 2,360 per million of the population as compared with a rate of 1,625 per million for the country as a whole.

It will be seen that the death rate from cancer in this area is much higher than the average for the country. This is due to a greater proportion of elderly people in this area than in the Country as a whole and the greater liability to cancer of older people.

The accompanying table, compiled locally from the records of 36 deaths shows the frequency with which the various organs are attacked and the ages at which death occurred.

S I T E	Age and Sex Periods												T O T A L S	
	Under 25		25 - 35		35 - 45		45 - 55		55 - 65		Over 65			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	
Brain			1.								1.		1.	
Jaw, Face and Ear											1.		1	
Tongue and mouth							1.				1.		1.	
Larynx, Pharynx and Neck											1		1	
Throat and Lungs														
Breast									1.				3.	3
Stomach and Oesophagus					1		1.				4	6.	3.	9
Liver and Gall Bladder											1			1
Intestines and Rectum	1						3.				6.	5	11	
Pancreas								1				2	2	
Uterus									1			2	1	
Ovaries and Vagina								1						
Bones														
Kidneys Prostale and Bladder														
Otherwise Specified										1.	2	1	2	
Total	1	1	1	1	1		4	6	1	3	9	17	19	36
(Male														
(Female														
Both Sexes														

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH-RATES AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1937

	Rates per 1,000 population.				
	England & Wales	125 County Boro's & Great Towns: in cluding London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident popula- tions 25/50000 at 1931 Census	London Adminis- trative County	North Cotswold Rural District
<u>BIRTHS</u>					
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3	14.6
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.40
<u>DEATHS</u>					
All causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3	14.9 (Corrected 13.4)
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	--
Smallpox	--	--	--	--	--
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.14
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.00
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38	1.51
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51	0.46
<u>NOTIFICATIONS</u>					
Smallpox	0.00	--	0.00	--	--
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	1.90
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	0.26
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	--
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	0.00
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	0.33
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60	49.5
Deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0	0.00
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u>					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	Not available			0.00
Others	2.26				0.00
Total	3.23				0.00
Rate per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live & Still)					
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u>					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	Not available			0.00
Others	2.17				0.00
Total	3.11				0.00
Notifications:-					
Puerperal fever	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15	0.00
Puerperal pyrexia				14.34	13.04

S E C T I O N B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. LABORATORY FACILITIES

Under arrangement made by the Gloucestershire County Council, sputum, swabs and other pathological materials are examined at the Cheltenham General Hospital.

2. AMBULANCE FACILITIES

(a) Infectious Cases

The ambulance is provided by the Delancey Isolation Hospital.

(b) Other cases.

The area is served by voluntary ambulance associations.. Power was given to Rural District Councils by the Public Health Act, 1936 to make arrangements for ambulance facilities. At the end of the year the Council were considering entering into an agreement with the Cheltenham Ambulance Association to serve the area.

3. NURSING IN THE HOME.

The whole area is covered by the District Nursing Associations.

4. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are held at the following times and places:-

Tuesday	Stow-on-the-Wold (1 & 3)	2.30 p.m.
Wednesday	Blockley (alternate)	2.30 p.m.
	Moreton-in-Marsh (4)	2.0 p.m.
Friday	Bourton-on-the-Water (2 & 4)	2.30 p.m.

Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Tuberculosis clinics are arranged at Campden, Moreton, Stow and Bourton-on-the-Water.

5. HOSPITALS

Infectious Cases.

The Delancey Isolation Hospital, Cheltenham.

Voluntary

Moreton and District Hospital (Maternity, Medical and Surgical cases). Bourton-on-the-Water Cottage Hospital (Medical and Surgical cases).

REPORT

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1900

Under the provisions of the General Land Office Act, 1896, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has the honor to submit to the Senate and House of Representatives the following report for the year 1900.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE LANDS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

1. LANDS RESERVED FOR THE UNITED STATES

The lands reserved for the United States are those lands which have been reserved for the use of the United States, and which are now under the control of the General Land Office.

2. LANDS RESERVED FOR THE STATES

The lands reserved for the States are those lands which have been reserved for the use of the States, and which are now under the control of the General Land Office. These lands are divided into two classes, namely, lands reserved for the States, and lands reserved for the States.

3. LANDS RESERVED FOR THE TERRITORIES

The lands reserved for the Territories are those lands which have been reserved for the use of the Territories, and which are now under the control of the General Land Office.

4. LANDS RESERVED FOR THE DISTRICTS

The lands reserved for the Districts are those lands which have been reserved for the use of the Districts, and which are now under the control of the General Land Office.

The following table shows the number of acres of land reserved for the United States, the States, the Territories, and the Districts, and the number of acres of land reserved for the United States, the States, the Territories, and the Districts, and the number of acres of land reserved for the United States, the States, the Territories, and the Districts.

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5. LANDS RESERVED FOR THE DISTRICTS

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SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER.

The North Cotswold Rural District Council Act became law on the 31st July, 1937. This act empowers the Council to acquire water at Mill Cottage, Blockley, and construct works and mains to supply Condicote, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Stow-on-the-Wold, Donnington, Bledington and Bourton-on-the-Water. The supply is also available to augment those of Campden and Mickleton.

The lowest recorded quantity of water at Mill Cottage, Blockley, was 350,000 gallons per day, whilst the immediate requirements of the Council are in the neighbourhood of 100,000 gallons per day.

The scheme is comprehensive, provides for 24 miles of trunk mains. and the position of the reservoir is such that the whole of the district could be supplied.

One large supply is much more easily controlled and maintained than several small ones.

A contract for £74,800 was placed in December to carry out the scheme.

Shortage of water was experienced at Bourton-on-the-Water, Great Rissington, Weston Subedge and Clapton-on-the-Hill.

An auxiliary supply was brought into use at Chipping Campden. The Council decided to take routine samples at yearly intervals of all public supplies. A hundred samples from the area were guaranteed to the County Council under a tentative scheme. If the County Council succeed in bringing about their scheme, the interval between sampling the supplies will be much shorter.

39 water samples were taken during the year and in the following cases were found to be unsatisfactory:- Naunton (Upper and Lower supplies), Weston-Subedge, Chipping Campden and Great Rissington. Effective steps were taken in all cases to render the supply pure and wholesome.

There were five new connections with a public supply and the County Analyst reported on all new sources of supply to new houses.

1.1. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

(a) Particulars of new schemes completed during the year.

Improvement of sewage works at Moreton-in-Marsh consisting in the provision of 2 storm water tanks, 2 detritus chambers, 2 sedimentation tanks and distributor to the irrigation area.

Relaying of sewer at Broadwell - 185 yards. Laying of low level sewer and construction of pumping station to raise sewage to higher level at Moreton-in-Marsh.

(b) Particulars of new works commenced during year.

Improvement of sewage disposal works at Blockley and improvement of seweragesystem at Bourton-on-the-Water.

(c) Particulars of Contemplated Works.

Relaying of sewer at Bourton-on-the-Hill.

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The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, on the subject of the Census of the United States, 1930, and is being furnished for your information.

The Census of the United States, 1930, was conducted by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and is the first census to be conducted by the Department of Commerce.

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REMARKS

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- (5) The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, on the subject of the Census of the United States, 1930, and is being furnished for your information.

Sewerage of Broad Campden, the disposal to be at the Chipping Campden works. The Public Inquiry into the borrowing of £6,400 for these works was held in August.

(d) Particulars of parishes where there is a need for:-

1. Improvements in existing sewerage Bourton-on-the-Water
2. Improvements in sewage disposal, Lower Swell and Upper Slaughter.

(e) 21 earth closets, pail closets or improved privies were constructed.

(f) 15 earth closets were replaced by Water Closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A collection of house refuse is made regularly throughout the area by direct labour, the intervals varying from weekly to monthly according to the requirements.

Disposal is by means of controlled tipping at suitable sites adjacent to the centres of population.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 5,017 and the details are set out in the following table.

Visits re nuisances	609.
Houses disinfected.	35.
Dwelling houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts	926.
No. of re-inspections made for that purpose	884.
Inspection of works in progress.	650.
Appointments and Advisory visits.	165.
Tents, Vans and Sheds.	98.
Water Supplies.	483.
Dairies and Cowsheds	226.
Slaughterhouses and Food Stores.	430.
Factories and Workshops.	15.
Bakehouses.	39.
Water Samples for analysis.	39.
Milk Samples for bacteriological examination	26.
Petroleum Acts.	37.

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D.C. 20250
May 1, 1968

TO: DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-100000)

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

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ADMINISTRATIVE

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Sanitary Inspection of the Area (Continued).

Refuse Tips and Collection.	201.
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.	157.
Inspections under Shop Acts.	36.

Notices Served:-

Informal Notices.	182.
Statutory Notices.	36.

Shops.

No action was taken under the Shops Act, 1934.

Smoke Abatement.

No smoke nuisance was reported during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is one swimming pool in the area, the water from which was examined and found to be unsuitable. The owner was advised as to its sterilisation.

Eradication of Bed-bugs.

No cases of houses infested with bed-bugs have come to the notice of the department during the year, this applies to both Council houses and other houses.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Building Bye-laws.
Slaughter House Bye-laws
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933
extended to
Sheep and Lambs.

For some years trouble has been caused during the summer months in the Campden area by pea-pickers owing to the lack of elementary sanitary requirements. The worst offenders are those who camp by the roadside or on waste land. To deal effectively with these conditions, the Council decided to adopt the appropriate bye-laws, namely,

(a) Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

(b) Pea Pickers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Revised 1914 and 1915 editions.

Revised 1914 and 1915 editions.

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Revised 1914 and 1915 editions.

At the end of the year, these byelaws had not been confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

S E C T I O N D.

H O U S I N G.

During the year a thorough inspection of the working class houses was made to find the total number of unfit dwelling houses and those not in all respects fit for habitation.

The survey disclosed a total of 165 unfit houses and at the end of the year preparations were well forward to declare 13 clearance areas in respect of 67 houses. A public inquiry in respect of these areas has since been held.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:-

- | | | | |
|------|-----|---|------|
| i. | (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 926 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 1810 |
| ii. | (a) | Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head i. above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 746 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 1377 |
| iii. | | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 165 |
| iv. | | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 94 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	47
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:-

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936: | |
| i. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 2 |

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ii. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 55

ii. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 0

ii. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 7

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

i. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 1

ii. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding:-

(a) i. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 38

ii. Number of families dwelling therein 38

iii. Number of persons dwelling therein 266

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year Nil

(c) i. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 14

ii Number of persons concerned in such cases 97

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. Nil.

1. Number of dwelling-houses which were
demolished in the course of the
operation.

(a) By name
(b) By local authority or district
(c) By name

Proceedings under Public Health Act

1. Number of dwelling-houses in which
of which persons were served notices
to be removed.

2. Number of dwelling-houses in which
persons were removed or removed
to other places.

(a) By name
(b) By local authority or district
(c) By name

Proceedings under section 11 of the
Public Health Act, 1902

1. Number of dwelling-houses in which or
which persons were removed.

2. Number of dwelling-houses removed in
the course of the operation.

Proceedings under section 12 of the
Public Health Act, 1902

1. Number of persons removed or removed
to other places in the course of the
operation.

2. Number of persons removed or removed
to other places in the course of the
operation.

Proceedings under section 13 of the
Public Health Act, 1902

(a) Number of persons removed or removed
to other places in the course of the
operation.

(b) Number of persons removed or removed
to other places in the course of the
operation.

(c) Number of persons removed or removed
to other places in the course of the
operation.

(d) Number of persons removed or removed
to other places in the course of the
operation.

(e) Number of persons removed or removed
to other places in the course of the
operation.

(f) Number of persons removed or removed
to other places in the course of the
operation.

(g) Number of persons removed or removed
to other places in the course of the
operation.

- (e) Active steps are being taken to abate all the cases of overcrowding, but great difficulty is being experienced in a number of districts to obtain suitable sites.

S E C T I O N E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

226 visits were paid to dairies and cowsheds, the inspections being made chiefly during milking hours. Forty-two notices were issued requiring sheds and dairies to be brought in conformity with the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

In the district there are 14 producers licensed to sell T. T. Milk and 32 to sell Accredited milk.

Number of samples taken during the year	8
Highest bacterial count.	8,500,000
Lowest bacterial count.	2,300
	No. of samples.
Bacteria not exceeding 5,000 per c.c.	2
Bacteria exceeding 5,000 but less than 10,000	1
Bacteria exceeding 10,000 but less than 30,000	1
Bacteria exceeding 30,000 but less than 50,000	—
Bacteria exceeding 50,000 but less than 200,000	—
Bacteria exceeding 200,000	4
Bacillus Coli. (Dung Organisms):—	
Not present.	4
Positive in 1/10th of a c.c.	1
Positive in 1/100th of a c.c.	3

Slaughter of Animals Act.

There are 23 licenced slaughtermen in the district, which number includes three who were licensed during the year.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.

ENCLOSURE

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, ex cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	281.	20	32	643	243
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses con- demned.	-	-	-	2	-1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	4	-	-	12	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1.141	-	-	1.088	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	-	-	-	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.378	-	-	-	2.057

S E C T I O N F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	29	23	0
Diphtheria	4	4	0
Enteric Fever (Including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-

[illegible][illegible]

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the experimental design. It shows a sequence of steps: 1. Pre-test (N=10), 2. Training (N=10), 3. Test (N=10), 4. Post-test (N=10), 5. Follow-up (N=10), 6. Transfer (N=10), 7. Transfer (N=10), 8. Transfer (N=10), 9. Transfer (N=10), 10. Transfer (N=10). The steps are arranged in a horizontal line, with arrows indicating the flow from one step to the next. The number of participants (N) is indicated in parentheses next to each step.

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SALEABLE STOCKS

[illegible]

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
<u>Continued</u>			
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	-
Pneumonia	14	-	-
<u>Other diseases generally notifiable</u>			
Erysipelas	8	1	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1.	1	-
Other diseases locally notifiable	-	-	-

T U B E R C U L O S I S.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1936.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1			3				1	1
5			2					
15		1						
25	1	4			1	3		
35	2		2	1		1		
45		1			1			
55		1						
65 and upwards						1		
Totals	3	7	7	1	2	5	1	1

There were nine deaths from Tuberculosis. In the case of three of these no notification had been received during life. No treatment can be undertaken by the tuberculosis service until the case has been notified. Early notification affords the greatest hope of cure. Cases not notified during life are investigated. The reasons for non-notification in these three cases were as follows:-

One case died in a Mental Hospital in another part of the country and the death was assigned to this district because the person was ordinarily resident here. In the second case the disease was not discovered until a post mortem had been performed. The third case was a child dying from an acute non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis running a very short course.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 29 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year as compared with 10 cases during the previous year. The increase was due to a mild epidemic in the Blockley and Campden area during the autumnal months. The disease was mild in character and no deaths occurred. In spite of this epidemic, the notification rate for this area was much lower than the Country as a whole, the rate for the Rural District being 1.90 per 1,000 population whilst that for England and Wales was 2.33.

DIPHTHERIA.

The district was fairly free from diphtheria only four notifications being received, giving a notification rate of 0.26 per 1,000 population; the corresponding figure for England and Wales was 1.49.

The freedom of the district from this serious disease is due no doubt in part to the energetic immunisation campaign that was undertaken in 1935.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of nuisances.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	5	Nil	Nil
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	49	1 Verbal	Nil
Workplaces. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	54	1	Nil

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (4)
	Found (2)	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector (3)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.				
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	-	-
Want of ventilation ...	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Want of drainage on Floors-	-	-	-	-
Other nuisances	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation	insufficient-			-
	Unsuitable or			-
	defective			-
	not separate			-
	for sexes			-

1. The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current status of the project and to identify the key areas for improvement. The document is organized into several sections, each focusing on a specific aspect of the project. The first section provides a general overview of the project and its objectives. The second section discusses the current status of the project and the progress made to date. The third section identifies the key areas for improvement and provides recommendations for how to address these areas. The fourth section provides a summary of the findings and conclusions of the document.

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4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

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Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Carried Forward	1	1	-	-
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:-				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (sl01)	-	-	-	-
Other offences.. .. . (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921.)	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-

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